

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, each day of session, we begin the proceedings with the Pledge of Allegiance. We recite the words by heart, as we have since we were children starting each school day with that same motto. But how often do we really consider the words contained in the pledge?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an anecdote from comedian Red Skelton, who reminisces about the day his favorite teacher gave true meaning to the Pledge of Allegiance. It is a thought-provoking story, which will hopefully cause each of us to ponder what the pledge really means to us:

THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE (By Red Skelton)

I remember this one teacher. To me, he was the greatest teacher, a real sage of my time. He has such wisdom. We were all reciting the Pledge of Allegiance, and he walked over. Mr. Lasswell was his name. He said:

"I've been listening to you boys and girls recite the Pledge of Allegiance all semester and it seems as though it is becoming monotonous to you. If I may, may I recite it and try to explain to you the meaning of each word:

I—me, an individual, a committee of one.

Pledge—dedicate all of my worldly goods to give without self-pity.

Allegiance—my love and my devotion.

To the Flag—our standard, Old Glory, a symbol of freedom. Wherever she waves, there is respect because your loyalty has given her a dignity that shouts freedom is everybody's job.

Of the United—that means that we have all come together.

States—individual communities that have united into 50 great states. 50 individual communities with pride and dignity and purpose, all divided with imaginary boundaries, yet united to a common purpose, and that's love for country.

Of America.

And to the Republic—a state in which sovereign power is invested in representatives chosen by the people to govern. And government is the people and it's from the people to the leaders, not from the leaders to the people.

For which it stands.

One Nation—meaning, so blessed by God.

Indivisible—incapable of being divided.

With liberty—which is freedom and the right of power to live one's own life without threats or fear or some sort of retaliation.

And justice—The principle or quality of dealing fairly with others.

For all—which means it's as much your country as it is mine."

Since I was a small boy, four states have been added to our country and two words have been added to the Pledge of Allegiance—"under God."

Wouldn't it be a pity if someone said, "That's a prayer" and that would be eliminated from schools, too!

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO SHANITA SHERRIE TARTT, OUTSTANDING SCHOOL STUDENT

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to salute Shanita Sherrie Tartt, an outstanding student from my congressional district who attends the Cleveland School of the Arts. Mr. Anthony Vitanza serves as principal for this institution. Shanita, who is an eighth grade student, was recently selected as Student of the Month. She is certainly deserving of this special honor.

Shanita has been an honor student for the past nine years. Currently, she maintains a 3.8 grade point average at the School of the Arts. In addition, Shanita was recently chosen by the Ohio Interscholastic Writing League as the recipient of the Donald Baker Memorial Award for Promising Talent in the Cleveland Public Schools. The award is presented each year to a young writer from the Greater Cleveland area. Shanita achieved the highest score of any participant from the public school system.

In addition to her academic and writing pursuits, Shanita is also an inspiring young actress. She was awarded the Actress of the year Award in 1992, 1993, and 1994. Her associations include the Cleveland Playhouse, the Dance Studio, Karamu Performance Theatre, and the Cleveland Heights Youth Theatre. Other talents include playing the violin, both tap and ballet dancing, and martial arts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute Shanita Sherrie Tartt for her academic excellence. She is an outstanding student and a bright star of tomorrow. I also take this opportunity to commend School of the arts principal, Anthony Vitanza, for his strong leadership and commitment. I ask that my colleagues join me in extending our congratulations to Shanita Tartt.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER STATE REPRESENTATIVE SIDNEY PAULY

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to former State Representative Sidney Pauly of Eden Prairie, MN, in our Third Congressional District.

On Thursday, Representative Pauly will be a deserving honoree at a reception citing her highly productive decades of service to her community.

Sidney Pauly served the residents of Eden Prairie and Edina responsively and effectively in the Minnesota Legislature and before that on the Eden Prairie City Council. Extremely dedicated, Sidney's commitment to solid public policy and helping people in need has been exemplary.

Her public service to her Nation included going overseas when her husband Roger, as a member of the Armed Forces, was stationed in Germany. Roger and Sidney had their first two children there.

Despite her hectic schedule as the mother of four, Sidney plunged into her role as a community leader upon her return to the United States in the then-small community of Eden Prairie, where her family still resides. Sidney started her legendary term of public service with the local PTA as treasurer. The breadth and scope of Sidney's public leadership grew with her community, which today is a bustling community of more than 40,000.

Sidney Pauly's reputation as a leader of integrity and effectiveness grew from the confines of Eden Prairie across the Twin Cities metro area and to the borders of Minnesota and beyond. As a member of the Eden Prairie City Council from 1970 until 1982, residents always knew they could find a willing and attentive listener and get their questions and concerns answered about city services and policies.

Then as a member of the Minnesota Legislature, serving both Eden Prairie and neighboring Edina for a dozen more years, Sidney became a leader of statewide repute. Her careful scrutiny of State government, incisive questioning, and inspirational speaking style won her the respect of legislative leaders on both sides of the aisle. Her expertise in transportation policy, fiscal matters, innovative approaches to education, pioneering environmental laws, and ethics reform earned her plaudits in Minnesota and around the Nation.

But most of all, Sidney Pauly listened to her constituents and put their priorities on the top of her agenda. She would be the first to tell you she is proudest of that accomplishment.

Sidney Pauly represents the best in public service, and all our Nation's governments could use more of her kind. She established an uncompromising standard of public service, one all elected representatives of the people should do their utmost to emulate.

As she seeks new frontiers of public service in the years ahead, our area, State, and Nation offer our heartfelt gratitude and sincerest appreciation.

A BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 TO ESTABLISH FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS A LIMITED ESTATE TAX CREDIT EQUIVALENT TO THE MARITAL DEDUCTION AND A PRO RATA UNIFIED CREDIT

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am joined today by my colleague, Mr. GIBBONS, in introducing legislation to address a problem that

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

exists for employees of the World Bank and other international organizations. This same legislation was introduced in the 103d Congress by Congressman GIBBONS. We understand that the estate tax rules, as amended by the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 [TAMRA], are producing a serious and probably unintentional tax burden on certain employees of the World Bank and other international organizations.

The employees affected are those who are neither U.S. citizens nor permanent resident aliens, but who come to the United States temporarily for purposes of their employment at an international organization. In addition, nonresidents who are not U.S. citizens may also be affected. These individuals are normally exempt from U.S. individual income taxes.

The problem involves the restrictions on the use of a marital deduction in the estates of these individuals. These restrictions may result in an unwarranted U.S. estate tax burden because the individuals happen to die while in the United States, when their purpose for being here is employment with an international organization. This bill addresses these problems by providing for a limited marital transfer credit.

The bill would apply to a holder of a G-4 international organization employee visa on the date of death. Normally, a resident employee and the spouse would each be entitled to a unified estate and gift tax credit, which under current law is equivalent to an exemption of \$600,000 or a total of \$1,200,000. However, if the employee dies the spouse would normally return to the country of citizenship. In that case, the surviving spouse would not utilize his or her unified credit. The bill would provide for a limited marital transfer credit, which again would be the equivalent of \$600,000. Thus, in a deceased employee's estate, there would be available the unified estate and gift tax credit for bequests to any beneficiaries selected by the deceased, as well as a maximum marital transfer credit equivalent to \$600,000, the latter limited for use to marital transfers. A similar provision would apply to nonresident individuals who are not U.S. citizens; however, the unified credit equivalent of \$60,000 would be substituted for the \$600,000.

We believe this change would appropriately address the problem that currently exists. We welcome the support of our colleagues in enacting this important piece of legislation.

BROWARD COUNTY WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 12, 1995, eight new members were inducted into the Broward County Women's Hall of Fame.

The Women's Hall of Fame has brought deserved recognition to women who have made significant contributions towards Broward's community betterment. All of the honorees have excellent leadership skills, dedication, versatility, problem solving skills, and "stick-to-it-iveness."

The honorees were: Karen Coolman Amlong, Esq.; Elizabeth Landrum Clark; Mary Cooney Crum; Helen Ferris; City Commissioner Sue Gunzburger; Representative Ann MacKenzie; and Mae Horn McMillan.

I congratulate these outstanding citizens for their achievement.

TRIBUTE TO SARA WAUGH VOICE OF DEMOCRACY WINNER

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share an award-winning essay by Ms. Sara Waugh, a young constituent of mine, who was recently recognized for her outstanding talent by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. Having said this, I commend this piece to my colleagues:

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

If I close my eyes and think of America, I imagine the country to be a sturdy, but still young, oak tree. The roots of our country are education, on which all else grows. The trunk of the tree and the branches represent the social environment of the people. The green leaves on my Tree of America symbolize culture.

First—the roots. In my vision for America, I see the roots, the educational system, spreading out—growing, forming a steady base. Education must be firmly entrenched in society if there is to be any progress. Already, this country has one of the best education systems in the world. But I imagine that it will get even better. The old adage that, "it takes an entire village to raise a child" is true. In my vision of America's future, I see increasing community involvement in reaching educational goals.

As the roots of the tree become more established and stronger, the trunk and branches will also grow. I believe that the social environment of the people can be equated to the branches of my tree. As education becomes more encompassing and complete, involving not only the children and teachers, but also parents, businessmen, and other citizens, the country's problems will be eradicated. Pollution, unemployment, crime and other social ills will dwindle with the loss of ignorance.

Finally, as the overall environment improves, the culture will flourish. In my vision for America, culture is symbolized by the green leaves of the oak tree. The culture of America is the most visible part of our country. It is what people see from a distance, across the ocean, like the full branches of an oak across a wide meadow. But not only does culture add to the beauty of the country, it also energizes the entire community, just as the leaves catch the sun's golden rays and turn them into nourishment.

Although travelers seeing the Tree of America from afar may only notice the waiving leaves, we citizens should realize how much educational effort made the vision possible—and this hard work will continue the growth of our oak in the future seasons.

The parts of a tree are in a delicate balance—the roots draw raw materials to grow a strong trunk and branches, and these in turn support the leaves. But without the vital energy from the leaves, the rest of the tree would die. Similarly, without culture, America would not be the marvelous country it is. We would be just another spot on the map. In our national tree, the educational

system takes unrefined human resources and processes them into socially useful "nutrients." These nutrients are what create the diverse culture that is uniquely American.

In America, the sun is a symbol of hope. Hope is the unifying force in my vision for America—it illuminates the future, and with it, all things are possible.

In the future, I predict an increase in involvement and concern for education. With that added involvement, the lives of all citizens will improve, and the Tree of America will be in full bloom.

This is my vision for America—we will be a durable and magnificent tree in the world forest.

TRIBUTE TO GAINES R. JOHNSTON

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to congratulate Mr. Gaines R. Johnston, who won fifth place honors in the Voice of Democracy broadcast scriptwriting contest. Enclosed is a copy of his winning script.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary sponsor the Voice of Democracy audio-essay scholarship competition. The program is now in its 48th year and requires high school student entrants to write and record an essay on a patriotic theme. My Vision for America is this year's theme, and over 125,000 students participated in the program nationwide.

Gaines is a senior at Murphy High School in Mobile, AL and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston. He was sponsored by VFW Post 49 and its Ladies Auxiliary in Mobile.

MY VISION FOR AMERICA

If we could have one thing for the future, what would it be? Money? Power? A good job? Healthy kids? Peace? Which is the most important? Society tries to answer this question for us. So often we hear people pleading for peace. Peace in the middle east, peace in eastern Europe, peace on the streets of America. But the peace I want for the future is peace of mind. "Peace of Mind." It's knowing that you don't have to worry; you don't need to worry. Peace of mind goes beyond hope. It's knowing that it's going to be all right.

How does peace of mind go beyond hope? At first glance, they can seem very similar. They achieve almost the same goal. But, hope is defined as desire and expectation combined, whereas peace of mind is defined as mental calm. One can create hope, but you must find peace of mind. And you can have hope without peace of mind—you can hope things will get better without knowing they will. You just hope.

We don't have peace of mind in America; Americans worry a lot. We worry what the future will hold for us. We worry because our present is always changing. This fall America votes for its new leaders. We don't know who is going to win. We don't know who our leaders are going to be. Our desire is so great that we must watch the media poll and repoll the public even down to the last minute to try to predict who will win. We want to know as soon as possible so do don't have to worry as long. Americans have been removed from delayed gratification so long we don't know what it is. We want to know about O.J., now. We want our hamburger, now. We want to know what is going on

around us, now. We want our five-day forecast so we don't worry about the erratic weather. America wants instant gratification, and when the world can't deliver that to us, we worry.

With so much to worry about, people want to find peace. They want to escape from the struggles of everyday life. They want to put life on hold, press the pause button and relax. There's peace to be found. It's everywhere. Peace is found in nature, in a sunset, in a mountain lake, in the smile of a baby; there is peace. Nothing attracts a crowd like a newborn baby. Complete strangers will come up to the new parent carrying the baby and look at the parent and smile and look at the baby and smile and smile at the parent again. The complete stranger found peace in that child—an inner peace knowing the future was in that beautiful smiling baby. There's peace in a sunset. When you watch a sunset, you don't have to worry about anything; you don't worry about who left a message on your answering machine. You don't worry about what time you have to get up tomorrow. You concentrate on the here and now. You find serenity and that's what people look for. They look for mental calm. They look for peace of mind.

In order for America to find peace of mind, we must change. When we can have faith in what is going on in the present, we begin to feel better about what will happen in the future. But it all starts from within. When we have control of our lives, we can begin to take a look at the rest of the world. We make our place in the world—we do our part to make it better. It takes work and it's not instantaneous, but the goal is a future peace. A peace that helps people sleep at night; a peace that helps parents feel safer; a peace so strong that you can look at a baby and smile and not have to worry about the future.

A TRIBUTE TO MONSIGNOR
WILLIAM A. KERR

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to Monsignor William A. Kerr, Ph.D., President of La Roche College in Pittsburgh, PA, who has been selected by the Myasthenia Gravis Association of western Pennsylvania to receive its Celebration of Life and Services Award.

Monsignor Kerr will be honored in Pittsburgh on April 8, 1995, by the Myasthenia Gravis Association of western Pennsylvania for his leadership in celebrating the dignity of life and the need to bring all people together to address human needs. The Myasthenia Gravis Association of western Pennsylvania is an organization dedicated to helping those whose lives are affected by a neuromuscular disorder. It is estimated that 10,000 to 20,000 individuals are affected by Myasthenia Gravis [MG] but there are several treatment options available that can improve the quality of life and increase the ultimate life expectancy for the person with MG. This organization selects individuals each year to receive its Celebration of Life and Services Award to recognize those who have demonstrated an outstanding commitment to serving others and uplifting the human spirit.

Monsignor William A. Kerr is exceptionally well qualified to receive the 1995 Celebration

of Life and Services Award. He has provided La Roche College with remarkable academic leadership while also sharing with the local community and the Nation his commitment to uniting individuals in a common campaign to improve the human condition. Monsignor Kerr has worked to establish at La Roche College the Pacem In Terris Institute, a center for alternative thinking about modern violence. Through this Institute, he has displayed his dedication to promoting conflict resolution in both American society and in the international arena. He has brought in students from war-torn Eastern Europe to study at La Roche College and he has helped to forge a partnership between La Roche College and Passavant Hospital.

Monsignor Kerr quickly emerged as a valued resident of the Pittsburgh area since becoming the sixth president of La Roche College in 1992. Under his leadership, La Roche has achieved great growth in student enrollments and this achievement has been marked by the largest first-year class and the largest number of international students in the college's 32 year history. Monsignor Kerr is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Presidential Leadership Development Council of the American Council of Education, based in Washington, DC, and he is on the International Affairs Board of the Council of Independent Colleges and Universities. Before coming to La Roche College, Monsignor Kerr was vice president for university relations at The Catholic University of America in Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that the Members of the U.S. House of Representatives should have this opportunity to join in paying tribute to Monsignor William A. Kerr, 1995 recipient of the Celebration of Life and Services Award. I am pleased to join with the Myasthenia Gravis Association of western Pennsylvania in saluting Monsignor Kerr.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained because of travel difficulties and unfortunately was not present for roll call vote 280, a vote on the Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments and roll call vote 281, a vote on U.S. Citizens Imprisoned in Iraq.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both votes.

CONGRATULATIONS TO UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT'S WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Connecticut's women's basketball team on their victory Sunday to claim the NCAA national championship.

This game capped an unforgettable season in which the Lady Huskies became only the second team in NCAA women's basketball tournament history to finish the year without a loss.

Coach of the Year, Gene Auriemma, NCAA Player of the Year Rebecca Lobo and the rest of the Huskies beat the University of Tennessee in the championship game to take home the national title. The Lady Huskies also dominated the regular season, winning their games by an average of 34 points.

Over the past few months, the people of Connecticut—sports fans and non sports fans alike—caught Husky fever. Across the State, the Huskies were the team to watch. Incredibly, in February, UConn made NCAA history by becoming the first school ever to secure simultaneous No. 1 rankings in the Associated Press poll for its men's and women's basketball teams. The women's team never gave it up.

The national media even turned its spotlight on the small town of Storrs, as the undefeated Huskies continued their dream season. In once interview, Coach Auriemma joked that at a recent game at Gampel Pavilion, there were more reporters in attendance than there were fans at his first game 10 years ago.

As a graduate of UConn, I am proud to announce that the Lady Huskies are indisputably the best women's basketball team in the country. Congratulations on a job well done. Go Huskies!

TONY MOORE, DRESDEN HERO,
RISKS LIFE TO SAVE NEIGHBOR

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, according to Webster's Dictionary, a hero is "a man admired for his achievements and noble qualities; one who shows great courage." In a time when precious few individuals qualify for this distinction, Tony Moore, a corrections officer from Dresden, NY, stands out as a true hero.

On February 1, 1995, Tony noticed smoke streaming through a heat-cracked window in his neighbor's front door. Realizing that his neighbor was most likely still inside the house, Tony ignored the potential to himself and crawled through the smoke-enveloped entrance, making his way to the bedroom. There he found his neighbor, unconscious from the suffocating smoke. Tony dragged his neighbor outside, and then proceeded to take action to extinguish the blaze. These courageous acts were all performed by Tony before any emergency personnel arrived to help. If not for Tony's heroism, his neighbor surely would have lost his life, not to mention his home.

Mr. Speaker, in a society all too often ruled by selfishness and apathy, Tony Moore's actions set him apart as an individual for whom doing the right thing and helping others in danger are not difficult choices, they are the only choices. Tony has already been commended by his town of Dresden, and I now ask that you and all Members of Congress join me in a tribute to Tony Moore, a true hometown hero.

RECOGNIZING THE WOMENS CLUB
OF ALTOONA, PA, FOR 60 YEARS
OF SERVICE

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of a group which has been a positive influence for 60 years in Altoona, PA. Since 1935, the Womens Club of Altoona has played a significant role in community service throughout Altoona and Blair County. This is a club in which members dedicate themselves to the betterment of the community by providing scholarship aid to students, assisting and giving to charitable organizations, and volunteering many hours to programs and events for the young and elderly throughout the region. They have provided support and assistance which government services cannot afford to sustain or otherwise would not even exist. This club provides a sense of guidance, awareness, responsibility, and caring toward the community; characteristics vital to keeping our cities and towns on the right track, especially in this period of time in which we see communities breaking down around the Nation. I want to take this opportunity to thank all of the women who have been a part of this organization, and say to them that they are an asset to our region and I hope that they will continue to play a visible role throughout the community. I wish them the best in celebrating their 60 years of service in Altoona and Blair County.

THE REPUBLICAN CONTRACT: THE
CALL AND POST NEWSPAPER
RESPONDS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, we are moving closer to the conclusion of the first 100 days of the Republican Contract With America. Over the past weeks, we have debated on the House floor various provisions of the contract. During this same period, newspapers across America are providing their readers with detailed analyses of this plan put forth by the Republican Party. One such newspaper is the Call and Post, a black weekly newspaper which serves residents of my congressional district.

In recent editorials, the Call and Post takes a close look at the Republican Contract With America, and its impact on the African-American community, in particular. The newspaper criticizes the Republican Party for its drastic cuts in programs including housing assistance, nutrition and child care services, low-income energy assistance and the student loan program, along with many others. The Call and Post editorial writers are also critical of Republican efforts to dismantle affirmative action programs and the Voting Rights Act. Their editorial states in part, "Our early vote on the Republican first '50 days' is that, on balance, it has been disastrous for those in America who do not have stocks and bonds, or six-figure incomes."

Mr. Speaker, I want to share these editorials from the Call and Post newspaper with my colleagues and the Nation. I agree with the editorial writers that the Contract With America is mean-spirited, ill-advised and particularly harmful to the African-American community, other disadvantaged populations, and the poor. I hope that Members on both sides of the aisle will take a moment to read the Call and Post analysis of the Contract With America.

[From the Call and Post, Mar. 2, 1995]

AFTER 50 DAYS

When Newt Gingrich was leading the charge against the Democrats in the last election, he promised in his "Contract with America" that the House of Representatives would, within the first 100 days of operation, vote on measures which would carry out a massive restructuring of government.

The "100 days" symbolism was significant. It hearkened back to the "New Deal" pronouncement of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who, within his first 100 days of office, had put into place legislation designed to bring the nation out of the depths of the great depression—legislation and more importantly, a focus of government which was radically different than what had gone before.

Now, after 50 days of "Newtonian" politics, we have seen dramatic results. The first, and easiest, step the Congress took to fulfill the "Contract with America" was requiring Congress to abide by all the laws it imposes on others, such as civil rights statutes, wage and hour requirements, and occupational safety laws. There was little controversial about this measure: Ohio Sen. John Glenn had been fighting for the measure for years. It ended Congress' stature as America's "last plantation."

But the remainder of the contract has not been so easy, or so uncontroversial. It appears that the Republicans themselves—who have gained power on the push for term limits—now are debating whether, and how much, they want to impose this on themselves. The U.S. Term Limits organization, which has been the national arm for this movement, has attacked the Republicans—including specifically several Ohio Republican legislators—for hypocrisy on this issue; a measure particularly of concern to the group is sponsored by Florida Congressman Bill McCollum, which would replace all state-enacted term limits statutes with a federal one.

In the area of criminal justice, the Republican majority in the house has passed a measure which panders to the national hysteria about punishment for crime. It violates all the Republicans historic concern about the intrusion of the federal government into the rights of states by allowing federal money for prisons building to only those states in which incarcerated serious felons serve at least 85 percent of their sentences. And it also has severe constitutional questions in its willingness to allow a "good faith" exemption for warrantless searches. No less a constitutional authority than outgoing sixth circuit appellate court judge Nathaniel Jones has expressed serious concerns about this measure, saying that it would "gut the fourth amendment from the Constitution."

It is in the area of spending for human and social services that the Republicans have done the most mischief already. The House has already passed a bill cutting spending already appropriated by the House in 1994 by more than \$17 billion—with \$7.2 billion of that coming in one area, housing. Other human services programs have already been affected.

And the Republicans are planning even deeper cuts in the future, as the plan calls for block grants for human services spending.

If you're a young struggling mother trying to feed your children, you're probably in trouble: the rescission bill cut already-appropriated funding for Head Start and the Women's, Infants and Children's (WIC) program.

If you're a poor family struggling to survive through a cold winter, you're already in trouble: they have cut the low income housing energy assistance program.

If you're a poor child in school and needing the resources of the federal government just to get a decent meal, you're probably in trouble: massive cuts are contemplated for school feeding programs.

If you're a poor student seeking a better life through college, you're probably in trouble: the House is looking to cut grants and loans for college students.

In short, if you're one of America's poor trying to achieve a better life—or even merely survive in the one you have—you're probably going to be further impoverished by this round of budget cuts being proposed by the House Republicans in their "Contract with America."

It is clear that, after 50 days, the Republican legislative leadership, especially in the House, is planning a frontal assault on the New Deal's "contract" with the poorest of America's citizens. By the time their plans are completed, the goal is to take from them the resources to house them more adequately; feed them moderately; and educate them appropriately. None of the rhetoric they have used recently—about the need for budget tightening; about shared sacrifice from everyone; about how the private sector will step up and help—can erase that stark fact.

In fact, part of the Contract with America is designed specifically to shield some Americans from the sacrifices others must make: the Republicans are pushing a reduction in the capital gains tax which will provide windfall tax savings to some of the nation's wealthiest citizens.

President Clinton, who is threatening to veto parts of the contract, has said of the Republicans, "what they want to do is make war on the kids of this country to pay for a capital gains tax cut."

We believe, sadly, that this harsh language is correct. Our early vote on the Republicans first "50 days" is that, on balance, it has been disastrous for those in America who do not have stocks and bonds, or six-figure incomes.

We can only hope that President Clinton will demonstrate the courage of his convictions to veto some of the most destructive expressions of the GOP leadership's demonstrated desire to turn back the clock on help for America's poorest citizens.

CONTRACT ON BLACK AMERICA

The "Republican Revolution" and its makeshift constitution otherwise known as the "Contract With America" has been criticized by President Clinton and other prominent Democrats as a threat to the children of the poor, and rightfully so. However, the general tenor of the actions of Congress have the appearance of a contract ON Black America.

We have already cited the cuts in low income housing, heating bill subsidies and Head Start, that were appropriated by the last Congress and now cut retroactively to pay for a capital gains tax cut that will benefit wealthy individuals and corporations. These cuts will affect all low-income Americans, but like everything else, they will be disastrous in the Black Community.

Now, the "contract's" legislative agenda will turn to "direct hits" on Black America. For starters, Eleanor Holmes-Norton, the District of Columbia Delegate, has been stripped of her right to vote on the floor of Congress. This act leaves the entire, predominantly Black, taxpaying (\$1.6 Billion at last count) population of the District without Congressional representation.

On affirmative action, they have already voted to end tax breaks for companies that sell broadcast licenses to minorities, a program that was created to foster minority ownership to those previously denied access to electronic media ownership. This will benefit primarily well-off self-employed persons, who will now be able to deduct a portion of the cost of their medical insurance.

Next, they have vowed to completely dismantle affirmative action, the Voting Rights Act and the welfare system, and unless we mobilize, it looks like no-one can stop them.

We urge our readers to write to The President, our Senators and Congressmen, and to let them know that we are about to start our own revolution. Our political organizations should be planning voter registration and education programs throughout the state, so that the Black community will once again become something to be feared, and not trampled over.

RADIOLOGY: 100 YEARS OF HEALTH PROGRESS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, just 100 years ago this year, a German physicist, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, discovered x rays. Within weeks, American scientists, physicians, and industrialists were making new discoveries with x rays and were putting them to work in medicine and industry. No major scientific discovery ever spread so fast or found such instant acceptance in many areas of life.

At first physicians peered at dim images to perceive bullets, bones, and kidney stones. Equipment and technique were improved. Soon physicians could look for other health problems with x rays. They learned that x rays could be used to cure some diseases, particularly forms of cancer. A medical specialty, radiology, grew among the men and women who applied x rays in health care.

Over the century, radiologists added to their competence with the products of scientific breakthroughs. From the atomic bomb research came radioisotopes, so vital for diagnosing body organ function and treating cancers. From radar and sonar came medical applications of ultrasound. From the space efforts came the ability to analyze images electronically, bounce them off of satellites, and store them for instant recall. From computers came computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. The million-volt energies of linear accelerators allow radiation oncologists to deliver pinpoint treatment of cancers.

This year, two-thirds of all Americans will receive a medical diagnostic imaging procedure. Two-thirds of those with cancers will receive radiation as part of their treatment. In a hundred years, radiology has become a vital part of our health care pattern.

During this year, more than 100 professional societies and companies which supply the

family of radiology have organized Radiology Centennial, Inc. to conduct a year-long series of celebratory events. Among these events is a special convocation on April 30 here in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the record show that this House joins other Americans in recognizing the value of radiology to all of us in this, its 100th year.

TERM LIMITS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

SPEECH OF

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 29, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 73) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the number of terms of office of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives:

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to outline my thoughts on the subject of congressional term limits—a matter included in the Contract With America and debated at length by the House. Unfortunately, the demands of my committee schedule did not allow me to participate in the debate. Belatedly, I offer these comments so that my constituents will be fully informed as to my position and vote. This provision of the contract should have been and was honored by the debate on the issue and the votes on it that were cast. As I have for years consistently opposed term limits, I signed the contract because this was all it required.

I continue to oppose congressional term limits. At best, they are an ill-conceived quick-fix response to a set of real and perceived problems with Congress as an institution. At worst, they represent a fundamental change in our representative democracy that abandons more than 200 years of American history and threatens to undermine the basic right of suffrage. In my view, term limits are a bad idea that were properly rejected.

Mr. Chairman, throughout our history Congress, as an institution, has been an object of criticism and some derision. I do not deny the legitimacy of much of that criticism and share some of the frustration the American people have directed toward this House and the other body. The new Republican majority has made sweeping changes in the internal operations of this House and I am confident we will continue to make steady progress in reforming the Federal Government. Among the ills the medicine of term limits purport to cure are incumbent advantage in elections, undue influence of lobbyists and big contributors, shoddy lawmaking and the ubiquitous professional politician. I submit that term limits will do nothing to address these real and perceived problems and will, in fact, create a series of headaches that are far worse than the disease they are intended to eradicate.

I would like to briefly touch on each of the items I have just mentioned. With regard to incumbent advantage and the influence of lobbyists and contributors, let me say plainly that I believe any inequity in the status quo is better addressed directly, through campaign finance, lobbying and congressional franking re-

forms, rather than the indirect route of congressional term limits. These are the real issues and they should be debated.

The other malady that term limits proponents claim their legislation will cure is the so-called professional politician. The argument, as I understand it, advances the simplistic notion that much of regulatory burdens and social dilemmas we face in the United States today are the direct result of the actions of an arrogant, isolated political class that exists inside the Capital beltway, selling out the people to the special interests in order to perpetuate themselves in public office. This is a simply ridiculous proposition. We certainly have too much Federal involvement in the everyday life and a great many societal problems that have been nurtured by it. But to claim that there is a direct causal link between these realities and the absence of a limitation on the length of service of Members of Congress presents a logical disconnect, and is insupportable on sound public policy grounds.

Mr. Chairman, I agree with our esteemed Judiciary Committee chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], and his assessment of this argument. We live in the most advanced and complex country in history and our public institutions reflect that. Clearly, we can streamline and simplify those institutions. We have and should be zealous in assuring that the Members of this body are accountable to the people. But this does not mean that we must reduce serving as a legislator on the national level to the only job in the country that is reserved for the inexperienced. Maturity, judgment and experience are attributes prized in every profession and should be as well in the Congress. Ironically, to deny these assets would greatly diminish the role of elected representatives and enhance the power of professional staffs, the bureaucracy, and special interest groups.

There is a larger issue at stake here, the basic right of suffrage that is afforded all citizens over the age of 18. Again, I cite the distinguished chairman from Illinois in stating that I see little difference between being denied the ability to vote for a candidate and being told how to cast my vote. Both instances are clear abridgments of the right to vote. Term limits are nothing more than a stalking horse for a minority attempting to overturn the decision of a majority of the voters in a free and fair election.

Many term limits advocates infer that we are entering a period in our life as a nation requiring this dramatic change in our democracy. Let me say that I worry about their grasp of history. We face problems, but I cannot believe that a system that brought us through the Civil War, the Great Depression and two World Wars is suddenly a historical anomaly. Now that we stand at some distance from those great cataclysms it is easy to forget how hard it was to walk the line between success and failure. Were term limits in effect, the Nation would have been denied the likes of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Jeannette Rankin, Robert LaFollette, Sam Rayburn, Robert Taft, Everett Dirksen, Richard Russell, Arthur Vandenberg, John Stennis, Bob Michel, and countless others, each of them towering giants in the annals of Congress. To imagine facing the crises of the past without these individuals and their colleagues is simply beyond my comprehension.

Most upsetting to me is the implicit assumption of term-limits advocates that a career in public service is not only unacceptable but unworthy and therefore should be constrained by a constitutional prohibition. In 15 years of service in the Senate of Virginia and in the 13th year of service in this House, I have devoted myself to public service. It has not been a sacrifice, it has been a joy because of the satisfaction public service has brought me.

There surely are those who, knowing my record, may not believe it distinguished or significant and that is for them to judge. But no one can fairly say it has not been honorable public service or that it was based on crass and self-serving motives. Sincere, constructive public service is not a curse. It is a blessing.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to conclude by reaffirming my support for and my belief in the present system of congressional election. I

hope that term limits are at the zenith of their 15 minutes of fame and will soon be seen for what they are, an attempt at a quick fix for complex national problems that discards a key pillar of our representative democracy. Term limits are a bad idea whose time has come and gone.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 6, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 7

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for March.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold a closed briefing on the United Nation High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) activities and concerns in the former Yugoslavia and several of the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. 2255 Rayburn Building

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation.

SD-116

9:45 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the U.S. Forest Service land management planning process.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

11:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for fossil energy, clean coal technology, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserve.

SD-116

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

APRIL 28

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on issues of waste, fraud and abuse in the Medicaid program.

SD-138

MAY 2

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Henry W. Foster Jr., of Tennessee, to be Medical Director in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SH-216

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Na-

tional Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-192

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine access to abortion clinics.

SD-192

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

MAY 24

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

JUNE 6

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Interior.

SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 6

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the Arab boycott of Israel.

SD-419